

FROM THE

BIG BARBECUE IN SIGHT

Great Preparations for the Stockman's Convention at Denver.

SIX LARGE BUFFALO WILL BE ROASTED

Dear, Deer, Antelope and Other Game to Be Served to the Delegates—Special Trains for the Guests.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—The local committee busy with preparations for the grand convention of stockmen to be held in this city in January next, and they have just made some announcements in regard to the entertainment that will be furnished. One feature of the convention will be a barbecue provided by the local dealers and others interested. It will be called a Rocky mountain barbecue, because no other part of the country could furnish it. There will be six buffaloes furnished, many more deer by the score, several antelope and lesser game. It will be a feast for the gods and Barmecide, a feast which will pale into insignificance the feasts of history. A. E. De Riqueux has undertaken to shoot the bear, with the permission of the game warden; George W. Ballantine will hold himself responsible for the buffalo, come from where they may; Frank Hunter's men will be the hunters; and George W. Valley will use a special train, if necessary, to carry the delegates to the top. The barbecue will be given at the Union stock yards, special trains conveying the guests to and from there.

Replicas have been received from many of the governors of states to whom invitations were sent to be present at the convention, and many of them have responded favorably. President McKinley replied through his private secretary as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—My Dear Sir:—The president has read with interest the receipt of your very courteous letter of the 18th inst., extending to him a cordial invitation to attend the convention of the stock-growers at Denver, Colo., January 25 to 27, 1898.

While the president sincerely appreciates the heartiness of the invitation and would be glad to accept it, he is unable to do so because of his engagements and public duties which are such as to make it impossible for him to give himself to the convention. Trusting that the convention will be a notable success and that the interests of the great industry to be represented will be largely promoted thereby, I am, very truly yours, W. McKinley.

Secretary to the President.

The following letter was received the past week from Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska:

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 23.—My Dear Sir:—I acknowledge the honor of an invitation accompanying the printed program for the convention of the stock-growers to be held in your city on January 25 to 27, 1898. It is very possible for me to leave home at that time. It would be a great pleasure to me to be present and to comply with your desire by delivering an address before that important gathering of the stock-growers of the country. I am, very truly yours, J. Sterling Morton.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A MEETING

Addressed by Miss Gonne.

DENVER, Nov. 29.—Miss Gonne delivered her address on the condition of the country in Ireland to a large audience assembled in the Broadway theater last night. Miss Gonne vividly pictured the sufferings of the Irish people in the land of their nativity, speaking of the famine and the many other troubles which have afflicted that country throughout the address with intense interest. Miss Gonne is the guest of the Irish-Americans of Denver. Tonight she will leave for Toledo, Ohio, to deliver a resolution was adopted at the Broadway theater meeting, a copy of which will be forwarded to President McKinley.

SLAVES TO THE HIGHLANDERS.

More Than a Hundred Boys in Training to Be Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Complaints made recently to the women of the Methodist Mission house disclose the fact that the system of slavery common among the Chinese in this city with reference to girls has extended to slavery for boys, and that more than 100 male slaves are owned by Chinese members of the highlander societies and are being trained for the nefarious work of those societies. Complaint made last week related to two boys, and an investigation of the case disclosed the fact that there are fully 100 slave boys in Chinatown, notwithstanding the assertions of the Chinese that there are no slaves here. The boys are large numbers of female slaves here, but heretofore all Chinese have strenuously denied the existence of males in bondage in the United States.

The two boys in question are aged respectively 3 and 4 years, and it is claimed by the men who make the complaint that they were recently brought in from China by a woman who sold them to keepers of houses of ill fame, where they will be raised up amid the surroundings of a life of misery and become members of highlander societies. One of the boys is at a house on Bartlett alley, between Jackson and Pacific, and the other is in a house on the corner of Dupont and Pacific and brought \$301. They were brought over from China by a woman, who took her own boys there and left them with relatives, and then brought these as slaves in order to make her expenses. The certificates of her children were used for the slave boys and it is supposed that she will send the certificates back by mail when she desires to have her children come over.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, describing its benefits for various ailments like anemia, weakness, and general health improvement.

Of course an investigation resulted in nothing more than denial from those directly connected with the traffic, but from other sources it was learned that there is no doubt about the truth of the story. The slaves of the Chinese colony are mainly in the hands of the highlanders, but the Chinese boys are held until they serve out the indebtedness of the parent or the debt is liquidated in some other way.

GOOD YEAR FOR OREGON PEOPLE.

Value of Products Marketed This Year Runs Into the Millions.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—The Oregonian presents statistics from twenty-two of the counties of the state, showing the total of products marketed this year from those counties to be \$77,820,000, which is only a partial statement of the total for the state. In regard to the omissions the Oregonian mentions the following: Wheat crop, for example, appears without Umatic county, which raised 2,528,279 bushels, or one-fourth of the state's entire crop, in 1897; Gilliam county, which produced 828,677 bushels, and Union county, which produced 724,223 bushels. The immense dairy interests of Coos, Curry, Columbia, Umatilla and Union are without representation. So is the stock industry in Gilliam, Grant, Klamath, Lake and Willamette; the mines of Grant, Union and Coos. Grant county is the largest producer of wool and hogs. It is not represented. The ten counties not reporting would probably increase this total by \$19,000,000. The following are the items in the reports from the twenty-two counties:

Table listing agricultural products and their values: Wheat \$7,465,014, Live stock \$3,739,273, Hay \$2,968,500, Gold \$2,938,538, etc.

Oregon News Notes.

A tract of eighty-five acres of land near Astoria was bought for \$100,000 by Rev. J. S. Griffin of Forest Grove, accounted the oldest living pioneer of Oregon, celebrated his 90th birthday a few days ago.

The city council of Pendleton has made it a misdemeanor for any person to feed the town in front of private residences in that city.

A Buck hollow rancher raised \$300 worth of silver-leaf onion on one acre of land in Sherman county this year and sold the crop for cash.

The run of steelhead salmon in Coos bay has commenced. Quite a number were caught from Coos river and marketed last week. They sold for 20 cents a pound.

John Berger of Bethany and William Louisonich of Buxton are thought to have perished in the Nehalem mountains. They were hunting and have not been heard from since.

The people of Morrow county have made at least \$200,000 clear profit on their farm products this year. This includes 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn and many thousand head of cattle.

A squaw, who is supposed to have passed the century mark long ago, died at Klamath Falls recently. She was related to the late River Jack, chief of the Klamath at the time of the first settlement of eastern Oregon.

The Grant's Pass Observer issued a memorial supplement in memory of Hoses Brown, the veteran of the war of 1812, who died in Josephine county on the 15th inst., at the age of 105 years, 3 months and 27 days.

Fannie G. Kinsey of McMinnville died of neuralgia of the heart. She removed to Oregon from South Dakota with her husband three years ago. She left a daughter and a former marriage, Mrs. W. E. Allen, in Iowa.

Alexander Bailey, an allottee of the Umatilla reservation, has brought suit in a justice court in Pendleton for \$200 damages caused by the failure of the county commissioners of Polk to pay for alleged unassessable improvements.

Lane county a few years ago produced a very limited amount of even fair butter during the winter season and the local market was filled with the eastern product. Now Lane county not only produces all the butter needed for local consumption, but ships a considerable amount.

The match hunt between the hunters of Jacksonville and Medford resulted in some very good scores. The game killed by both parties was 100,000. The county commissioners have awarded a bounty of \$100 on twenty-five doves, three gray squirrels, twenty-six rabbits, three snipes, ten sparrows, hawks and seven large hawks.

Both dwelling and business houses are needed. Every available room in town is occupied and the great demand for more is increasing daily. Little three or four-room houses that are built at a cost not to exceed \$200 each will bring from \$75 to \$85 a month rent.

R. T. Boatman, a Kansas city milk buyer, bought two and a half barrels of milk in Lake county last week from Robert McKee and Joe Fuller. There were eighty-five head altogether, and with what he bought in Klamath county he started for Huntington. Mr. Boatman will return in a short time to get a band of 150 head of fine milch, which he purchased of Brook Brothers in Klamath. He says that he is offered for sale at \$1000, paying \$30 for miles of sixteen bands and less for smaller ones.

Soldiers Cannot Vote in South Dakota. STURGIS, S. D., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—The supreme court in deciding the contested election case from Meade county, passed upon the right of the soldiers of Fort Meade to vote in this case. The county commissioners decided that Judge Polk was elected county attorney by a majority of seven, but the circuit court ordered the certificate given to Mr. McMane, who was elected.

The supreme court reverses the lower court and sustained the commissioners. There has long been a disputed point whether voters should vote in this case. The court has on several occasions important elections have been decided by a few votes from the fort. This was a question touched upon in the decision in this case. The court held that the majority of Polk were found to have been cast by persons living at the fort. The court disposes of the matter in these words: "The soldiers in the military camps are not to be inhabitants of the state, and can no longer exercise any civil or political rights under the laws of the state."

Rebranding May Be Necessary. RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Stockmen in the western part of the state fear that the new law regarding branding will result in great confusion in regard to brands. Secretary of State Rodde wants all brands registered to him before the meeting of the branding committee and then there will be an official registering of the brands of the whole state. An heretofore the brands in the eastern and western parts of the state were registered separately. There is no doubt that the same brands are used in many cases by at least two ranchmen. When these brands are registered and some of the men are required to change their brands, a great deal of trouble will be caused.

Maylew Declines. PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Auditor Maylew refused to issue the test voucher presented by the railroad commission in its effort to draw over half the amount in one year provided as a litigation fund for the completion for four-month period of 1897 and 1898. The commission will now bring its case before the court of claims for a decision.

Cold Weather at Pierre. PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The temperature went to twelve degrees below zero here last night and ice has formed on the river strong enough to allow the crossing of teams today for the first time this season.

Gold Hauled Umbrella. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Rev. Father Conroy of St. Mary's Catholic church was presented with a gold hauled umbrella yesterday. Father Conroy will take an extended vacation from his work in the church here.

Erecting a Stamp Mill. RAWLINS, Wyo., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Messrs. Douglas and Adams, who are working the Northern Belle mine in the Sandstone mining district, about fifteen miles west of the Grand Encampment, are erecting a ten-stamp mill with power for twenty stamps, and expect to have the plant in operation on January 1. A general average assay of Northern Belle ore shows \$60 to the ton in gold. Occasional pockets are found in which the ore runs into the thousands in value. A vein four feet in thickness was being worked in a 400-foot drift when operations were commenced. The vein has now widened to ten feet. Messrs. Douglas and Adams have twenty-five men employed and have erected a camp of twelve buildings. The mill which is being placed at the mine has capacity of thirty tons per day. The ore is not free milling and will be handled by a cyanide process.

Broken Arm. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—George Conroy, an employee of the Union Pacific shops here, suffered a broken arm yesterday by being caught between a 1,000-pound engine boiler and a hoisting chain.

To Sell a Military Reserve. SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 29.—(Special.)—Col. W. H. Stevens county, with its military reserves of 1,045 acres, is to be sold by the government at a bargain sale on February 9. It is one of the oldest forts in the northwest, being established over forty years ago, and played a prominent part in the early history of the state. During the war it was a rebellious redskin. It has been abandoned for many years.

Washington News Notes. A Tokyo Justice of the peace fined a woman \$1 for using language intended to provoke an assault upon a woman.

The flood in the Skagit valley this fall was greater than usual and there are few cattle left in the valley above Hamilton.

The state of Washington is entitled to fourteen places in the Treasury department in Washington and only four of the places are filled.

The life saving station at Westport is completed. Captain W. C. Coulson of San Francisco has accepted it and pronounced it entirely satisfactory.

Ninety per cent of the Washington shingle mills have either closed down or will do so in order to prevent overstocking of the lumber yards and to keep prices up.

An experimental shipment of apples from Jefferson county to Honolulu is to be made on the schooner Robert Lowers, now loading lumber at the Port Ludlow mill. The conductor of this freight train is the same, Frank W. Walker of Port Ludlow.

M. McCarthy, Walla Walla, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Second regiment, National Guard, Washington, has received notice that he has been awarded a special medal by congress for personal bravery during the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877.

A Grays harborer says that the fishery on the Chehalis river will, it is expected, check this autumn in supply and restore the industry.

The Board of County Commissioners at Seattle passed a resolution reducing the rate of interest on bonds from 7 1/2 to 7 per cent per annum. By a general estimate about \$250,000 annually is paid in warrants. The amount of direct saving based on this amount will be \$125,000.

By the breaking of a dam at Stanwood, in Snohomish county, the other day, between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of logs went out into the Sound, and that of this amount probably a large percentage floated to sea through Deception pass. The boom company expects to be able to save all except those carried out to sea by the tides.

After seven months, ending October 31, the Skamokawa census shows a downward for 1897. During this time there was exhausted milk to the amount of 682,468 pounds, from which was manufactured 27,218 pounds of butter, for sale at \$1.10 a pound, \$29,940. This is a little more than one pound of butter for each twenty-five pounds of milk, and a fraction more than 18 cents a pound, or 35 cents for every hundred.

Chief Joseph of the Swinomish reservation took unto himself a charming bride Monday—one of King George's daughters—she being from British Columbia. She was a girl from the tribe and the chief's numerous friends on the reservation did the best—such as making Roman candles for the wedding evening, by firing of guns and pistols, yelling and making other hideous noises on various instruments.

THORN TRIAL IS CLOSED (Continued from First Page.)

Thorn while in the Queens county prison. These have been printed before. Mrs. Naek suggested that she get something to end her life with. Thorn in his letter said he had a prescription, which, if it could be filled, would end his life. He did not wish to die, but he was willing to do so if it would save the woman? asked Mr. Waller.

"Yes," said the prisoner, "I loved her and I would do anything for her." The prosecution seemed taken by surprise by Thorn's statement. In this letter, which never reached Mrs. Naek, it was expressed by the officer that Thorn said he had no other way out of his life but to take that which I shall only suffer and you will go free.

When Thorn left the stand the defense rested.

Mrs. Waller was recalled and said she saw Mrs. Naek leave the cottage about twenty minutes after she had gone in with the man who had been seen with Thorn about 12 o'clock on the carriage.

Three witnesses testified to seeing Mrs. Naek at her home on Ninth avenue, this city, July 15.

This closed the case for the people and the defense.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow.

TAMPING DONE WITH AIR. Compressed Air Used to Keep the Roadbed of Railroads in Repair.

An army of 200,000 men is kept constantly at work upon the roadbeds of the railroads of the United States. The importance of this work, says the New York Sun, may be judged from the fact that these men have about 500,000,000 feet to look after and their labor alone costs the railroads \$100,000,000 a year. There are the section men. Approximately, there is one section man employed for each mile of track.

A generation ago when the heaviest locomotive did not weigh more than fifty tons, and a freight car load was ten tons, a good roadbed could be made with a few hundred men and a few teams, with 100-ton locomotives tearing over the roadbed at sixty miles or more an hour, with trains of Pullman cars or hauling freight cars with loads of from 60,000 to 80,000 tons, and the strain on the track and roadbed is something which an old roadbed never thought of.

One hundred pound steel rails have replaced the old iron fifty-pound rails, stone roadbeds have replaced those of dirt and they are put only about half as far apart as they used to be. With all these improvements the section men are constantly at work keeping the track in proper shape. Where the depressions are found the rails are raised by forcing earth or broken stone under the ties with tamping irons. This method grades and there are many objections to it. One of them is that it involves the breaking up of the bed of each tie. Now an inventor comes forward who proposes to do the work in a different way. His new method is a saving of more than \$100,000,000 worth of time can be effected every year.

Root blowers driven by the rate of one revolution a minute. It is set on top of one rail, and has two small wheels in which it can be run along the rail like a wheelbarrow. When it is used the lever slips it up to the rail. Attached to it is a hose about twelve feet long, ending in a metal feeder for the broken material which has a hopper at the top, where the stone or other suitable ballasting material is shoveled in, and a bent end at the bottom, which is put under the ties to direct the stream of filling. In action the ballast is shoveled into the hole and removed. A shovel is removed at one end of the raised tie until the bent end of the hopper material is poked under the ties. The material is shoveled in and packed tight by the machine. Experimental machines were kept at work nearly all summer, sometimes on Hudson River railroads, and sometimes on those of New York, New Haven & Hartford line. As a practical result the reports say that a progress of about eight and one-half feet an hour is the best that can be made. The new method is equally ahead of the older method.

WHEN THE STARS FELL. Murat Halstead Recalls His Boyhood Memory of the Night.

I am of the opinion that the eyes-witnesses of "The Night of the Falling Stars," November 13-14, 1833, writes Murat Halstead in the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Those who beheld the wonders of that time were dazzled by the awful splendors and long spoke of them as of some majestic, supernatural vision. The sleepers through the night were agitated and could never be sure that their friends, who were favored with views of the astounding spectacle, did not completely lose their heads.

The first object which attracted the attention of my earliest recollections is that they could call each other's attention to celestial phenomena, so that I was something of a collector of the stars. I remember, according to old folks, "Job's Coffin" and "Orion's Belt," "The Seven Stars," "The Dipper," "The North Star" and the star of the morning and evening.

My father, the day before the memorable night, had killed a mess of young squirrels, and out of deference to me had not shot them. Mrs. Hattie Lockwood, who was my favorite diet was squirrel's brains. My passion for this dainty dish was kindled at supper and during the night I disturbed the house shouting and crying for the squirrels resulting from too much brains—in my inexperienced stomach. My mother, aroused, saw a strange light glancing at the windows, and Mrs. Lockwood was called to the door. My father, who was in the room, was seized with a fit of the shivers. My mother, who was in the room, was seized with a fit of the shivers.

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HAYTI PRESENTS ITS CASE. Attention of State Department Called to the Matter.

NO PROBABILITY OF INTERFERENCE. United States Will Not Object to Any Reasonable Action of Germany, but Would Reemancipate at Harsh Measures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The attention of the State Department of this country has been directed to the friction that has arisen between Germany and Hayti as a result of the arrest by the officials of the latter country of a half blood named Lueters. While the department has been unofficially watching the matter for some time past it was not until today that the case came formally before it through the appearance there of Mr. Lester, the minister from Hayti to Washington. The minister came to consult Assistant Secretary Day and the attitude of Germany in the Lueters case was discussed.

The information was given out at the State department that this government so far has gone only to the length of instructing Ambassador White at Berlin to watch developments and keep his government informed. The first object of the United States in the event of the performance by Germany of some act that is not consistent with justice and international law; something that is a violation of the principles of international law, following in this the precedent set by the United States in the case of the British consul officers. It does not follow from this, however, that the administration will look the United States in the eye and demand that it should interpose its power in the case of Lueters. It is not the intention of the United States to interpose its power in the case of Lueters. It is not the intention of the United States to interpose its power in the case of Lueters.

FACTS HAVE BEEN DISTORTED. The department has been informed that the statement of facts that has been made in the case of Lueters is somewhat misleading. In that it makes some important omissions. For instance, the important omission is that it had the right to punish the man as it did in an assertion that he was a citizen of Hayti. Lueters was not a citizen of Hayti, but a German father and a native born citizen of Hayti. The law of the republic that made the child a full-fledged citizen of Hayti. Again, as an explanation for the apparently severe treatment meted out to Lueters, the department prepared to show that he had been twice arrested and convicted of the same offense, namely, robbing and assaulting an officer. The first offense was committed a little over a year ago, and the Haytian law, like that in our country, in some cases, provides for a much more severe penalty in the case of a second conviction. Also, as an indication there was no discrimination practiced toward Lueters on the score that he was a German subject, it can be shown by the Haytian government that the person arrested with him at the same time for the same offense, a native full-blooded Haytian, was sentenced to the same penalty—\$500 fine and a year's imprisonment—that was meted out to Lueters. Altogether the case as regarded at the State department as one of the most important of the present regular channels of diplomatic negotiations instead of through the strong means of demonstrations in force, particularly in view of the fact that Lueters is now at liberty in Germany and the acute phase of the case has been passed.

The Haytian minister states that the real cause of the present difficulty is, considering that its honor is involved in the present trouble and that it cannot yield to demonstrations of force by a powerful navy, but has an army of fair proportions. Naturally it could not expect to contend with the navy of the most powerful nation on the globe, but with the honor of the republic at stake he declares it would resist to the last and preferred to be crushed rather than yield to what he regards as an insult.

Haytian authorities consider that the Monroe doctrine applies to the present case and that, as a result, the people of the United States will not approve the crushing of Hayti by a powerful European government or that the authorities will not remain loyal to the Monroe doctrine becomes involved.

Buckley's Arrested Subject. The best subject in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures itching humors. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

MINING FOR WHISKY. Unique Enterprise on the Missouri Near Leavenworth.

Whisky mining is now under way at a point along the bank of the Missouri river between Leavenworth and Kansas City, and an effort is being made to secure from 200 to 600 barrels of 40-year-old liquor that is said to have been buried in the sand since 1856.

There is a story of a man who lived along the Missouri river from St. Louis to Omaha, relates the Globe-Democrat, has heard the old story of a boat laden with whisky which always came to the town where the story was told, and of the great wealth in store for the person who would recover those spirits from the deep and transport them to the market. From time to time reports have been circulated that the steamer had been discovered, but at last it can truly be said that such is the case, and that the whisky and the money are now in the hands of the discoverer.

On August 1, 1856, a large side-wheel steamer, the "St. Louis," was wrecked on Council Bluffs loaded with pork, gunpowder and whisky, the wet goods now estimated to be worth \$1,000,000. The trip was from St. Louis to Omaha, and the steamer was wrecked on August 20. At this time the channel of the river was a mile west of where it is at present, and in a matter of days the water had risen to the level of the boat and began to take water. The pilot lost his head, so the story runs, and sawing the boat into the stream, it was carried down, as the engines could not hold her against the current, she struck on the opposite side of the river. The water was not very deep and the pilot house, captain's cabin and the roof of the upper deck were out of water, and while the excitement was great the passengers and crew were all crowded on to this part and afterward they were taken off in small boats.

The upper part of the steamer remained out of the water for over a year, and the following spring divers were put to work and a number of barrels of whisky were recovered. The whisky and gunpowder could not be secured, as they were in the hold, which filled with sand during the winter, and in the boat was not tight by sand washing over it and the channel of the river changing. The spot where it sank was forgotten, and after a hunt of years it was only discovered a few days ago.

The work of hunting for the boat began in a systematic manner nearly a year ago, when a company was formed with G. C. Bennett as president; T. J. Boone, treasurer, and W. H. Smith, secretary. Their first move was to secure rights from farmers living in the bottoms west of Parkville to search and dig for the boat. Early in the spring they hired a man from Kansas City, who claimed to be able to locate water, mineral or almost anything hidden in the earth, and he spent several months with his magnetic instrument, passing over the place where the boat was buried time and again without discovering anything.

"Dad" Benson rigged up a contrivance of his own invention, whereby he was able to sink an iron rod into the sand for a depth of ten feet, by using levers and many soundings could be made in a day. Starting at the edge of the water, over 2,000 soundings were made, covering several square miles, and a twig was placed at every spot where the rod had been sent down.

Many logs were struck and false hopes raised, and the men were about to give up when they sounded out among the willows and underbrush, fully a mile from the spot, a river bed, and at last hit upon what they say is the sheet-iron roof of the boat. The roof was sent down repeatedly and the outline of the boat was traced. Some of the logs which are under twenty-four or thirty and the remainder thirty-six. After finding the boat the brush was cleared off, so that a party of men could get the force of willow to the spot of a steamer.

The men are enthusiastic, and they believe that their fortunes are made. One of them stated that he had \$75,000, and that before spring they would realize far beyond this amount. They expect to make their money out of whisky reported to be in the hold of the boat.

DESCENDED FROM KINGS. Unostentatious New Yorkers Whose Ancestors Ruled Kingdoms.

There is an unwritten nobility in the United States, a nobility that is proud of its blue blood, its origin, its forefathers who held exalted rank and were titles that were in some instances royal. A society was quietly organized some years ago, says the New York Mail and Express, with the avowed purpose of regenerating those neglected and forgotten sprigs of nobility and tracing the family tree of a half century ago, uncovering the history of an ancestry that might extend back to the crusaders. This society made considerable headway and exposed the most conspicuous members of many instances, and the researches so thoroughly satisfied a certain number of their blood—so consistently blue was it—that they formed themselves into a society, the members of which are under twenty-four or thirty and the remainder thirty-six. After finding the boat the brush was cleared off, so that a party of men could get the force of willow to the spot of a steamer.

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There is an unwritten nobility in the United States, a nobility that is proud of its blue blood, its origin, its forefathers who held exalted rank and were titles that were in some instances royal. A society was quietly organized some years ago, says the New York Mail and Express, with the avowed purpose of regenerating those neglected and forgotten sprigs of nobility and tracing the family tree of a half century ago, uncovering the history of an ancestry that might extend back to the crusaders. This society made considerable headway and exposed the most conspicuous members of many instances, and the researches so thoroughly satisfied a certain number of their blood—so consistently blue was it—that they formed themselves into a society, the members of which are under twenty-four or thirty and the remainder thirty-six. After finding the boat the brush was cleared off, so that a party of men could get the force of willow to the spot of a steamer.

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Prize for Medicine that Cures. After all Other Remedies Fail Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure Restores to Health.

FOR 67 years Mr. Howard Morgan has made Waterburg, N. Y., his home. He is known throughout that section as an honest and upright citizen, and his word is as good as his note. With these qualities combined with industry and a shrewd business tact, Mr. Morgan has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He has an ideal farm home, and fortunate indeed is the stranger who may chance to seek its hospitable shelter. For a number of years past Mr. Morgan has been afflicted with heart trouble, a disease so prevalent that it affects one-fourth of our entire people. Read what he says:

"I had what the doctors called 'sympathetic heart trouble,' shortness of breath, oppressed feeling in chest, sharp pain in left side and shoulder, weak spells as if I would faint. This made me most miserable. I was unable to do even light work, or exert myself in the least without becoming exhausted. I was treated by our local physicians, but seemed to get no better. Finally I began taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and before the first bottle was half gone I could see that I improved. After using a number of bottles I was completely restored to health. Words cannot express my feeling of gratitude that this great medicine should have been placed within my reach. My wife has taken Dr. Miles' Nervine with the best of results, and she thinks it has no equal to soothe the tired and weak nerves. We both take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies whenever we hear of anyone